

2,000,000 TROOPS AGAIN GRAPPLE IN THIRD GREAT BATTLE OF GALICIAN CAMPAIGN

FRANCE PROTESTS TO U. S. AGAINST RUIN OF RHEIMS'S TEMPLE

"Wanton Vandalism" in Destruction of Beautiful Cathedral is Charged. German Order to Save Building Too Late.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The protest of the French Republic against what is considered the wanton destruction of the beautiful cathedral at Rheims by the Germans was called to the French Embassy by Foreign Minister Delcasse, at Bordeaux, today, to be transmitted to the State Department. The official statement reads:

"From the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic to the French Ambassador, Washington, Sept. 21, 1914. 'Without the possibility of even the shadow of a military necessity being invoked, and for the mere pleasure of causing destruction, the German troops have submitted the Cathedral of Rheims to a relentless and systematic bombardment. At the present moment this famous basilica is nothing but a heap of ruins. It is a duty for the Government of the French Republic to submit to the judgment of the world such a revolting act of vandalism, which, while constituting to the shame this sanctuary of French national history, deprives mankind of a unique part of its artistic patrimony. (Signed) 'DELASSE' Ambassador Jusserand conveyed this message to the State Department today.

TEMPLE ORDERED SPARED

BERLIN (By way of The Hague), Sept. 21.—The bombardment of Rheims was necessary because the heaviest French fire was coming from the direction of the city, an official statement issued by the War Office today declared. It is stated that orders were issued that the artillery should spare the Cathedral of Notre Dame, which dates back to the 13th century, and which is reported destroyed.

BOURDEAUX, Sept. 21.—President Beldorac today directed a formal protest to all neutral Powers against destruction of the historic cathedral of Rheims by the German artillery. The bombardment is declared to have been conducted "for the sole purpose of destruction."

The protest of the French Government states: "The German troops, without military necessity, but for the sole pleasure of destruction, have subjected the Rheims cathedral to a systematic and furious bombardment. The famous basilica is now a mass of ruins. The Government denounced the 'revolting act of vandalism' and declared it should arouse the indignation of the world. 'Destruction of the historic Cathedral of Notre Dame, officially announced by the Minister of the Interior, Louis J. Malvy, has stirred France, and the Government is preparing to make protests to all the Powers against the destruction of ancient buildings. Other historic edifices destroyed or ruined are the 12th century Church of St. Jacques, the 15th century Archbishop's palace and the City Hall, erected in the 17th century. On Thursday the Germans were throwing shells into Rheims from batteries stationed six miles north of the city. Then they moved to the eastward, setting an elevated position commanding the city. The cathedral of Notre Dame had been turned into a hospital and a Red Cross flag was flying from the roof. Inside were about 500 wounded German prisoners. The first shots shattered the windows and fragments of glass fell in showers upon the wounded soldiers, who lay on bundles of straw in the aisles. It soon became apparent that the Germans were making a target of the cathedral for the shrapnel began crashing through the roof and walls at regular intervals. Of the wounded prisoners inside, at least 150 suffered further wounds as a result of the bombardment of the building. 400 REPORTED DEAD. Four hundred inhabitants of the town are reported to have been killed by German shell fire. At times the city would be on fire in a dozen different places and at night it made a grand but awful sight to watch the shifting glare of red above the town and the flaming shells, soaring like meteors into the burning city. At times as a shrapnel struck a burning building, millions of sparks would float upward through the smoke. The population began to flee on Thursday, Rheims a big city of 100,000 souls. All day Friday, Saturday and Sunday the exodus went on. The fugitives carried their portable effects and most of them were in tears at the thought of leaving their homes at the mercy of the German artillery. Although the historic edifice had been pounded by shells all day Friday and Saturday, it did not catch fire until yesterday. More than 20 shells fell around the cathedral yesterday. Buildings in different quarters of the city were flaming and the wind was carrying the fire from street to street when a shrapnel set fire to some scaffolding on the eastern end of the church where workmen had been making some repairs. Soon the whole network of poles and planks was burning briskly. Then the old wooden trusses of the roof began flaming and the nave and transepts began to burn. Within a short time the upper part of the cathedral was a roaring furnace. Hissing pieces of carved woodwork were dropping to the floor, setting fire to the straw upon which the wounded German soldiers were lying. Then the parading and altar caught fire. Next the pews and other furniture were in flames. German wounded, practically all of whom were too weak to rise to their feet, began calling piteously for help. 'Save us! Save us!' cried the wounded men, struggling weakly to crawl from their perilous position in the straw. The French doctors and nurses at once began the work of carrying these helpless captives from the building. Some of the Germans were still in uniform. Outside of the cathedral was a knot of townspeople and soldiers. When they caught sight of the German uniforms they broke into furious cries of denunciation. 'Kill them!' cried the angry French. One French soldier leveled his gun at a wounded German officer. The other soldiers in the crowd boistered their cries to their shoulders and for a moment it looked as though there would be a wholesale slaughter of the German soldiers. Suddenly a little priest, Abbe Andrieux by name, leaped in front of the leveled

rifles and held up his hands. 'Do not shoot them, my friends,' he cried. Just then a German shell struck the wall of the cathedral and the priest was showered by dirt and mortar. The bursting of a shrapnel drowned his voice, but his lips could be seen moving. 'Kill them!' screamed the mob again, cursing the Germans and shaking their fists. A few women in the crowd hoisted in their rage and spat upon the wounded soldiers as they were carried through the throng to a nearby building. 'Don't fire,' cried the little priest again. 'You would make yourselves as guilty as they are.' The picture was one never to be forgotten as that calm-faced priest, bravely before the rifles of his countrymen with the sound of cannonade in his ears, protecting the enemies of his country. No serious injury was inflicted on the Germans.

CROWN PRINCE ESCAPES CAPTURE BY FRENCH

Moved His Headquarters One Hour Before Arrival of Enemy. BEHIND THE ALLIES' LINES IN FRANCE, Sept. 21.

It is reported that the German Kaiser came to Montmédy and penetrated into French territory with the hope of establishing himself in one of the conquered towns, but the retreat of his army on the Marne compelled him to beat a hasty retreat. From a wounded French soldier who corresponded to the Crown Prince himself soon afterward narrowly escaped being taken a prisoner in a French chateau. The soldier lamented that he and his comrades missed what would have been one of the finest captures of the war. They had learned that the Crown Prince was in a chateau near Farm, and at once set out in the hope of taking him prisoner. They reached the chateau, but, to their regret, found it empty. The Crown Prince had left only an hour before for Sainte Menohould, whence he again decamped to move his headquarters further north.

BALKAN STATES EAGER FOR EARLY ENTRY INTO WAR

Germany Admits Inability to Obtain Their Aid Against Allies—Rumania Waits for Expected Change of Italian Neutrality.

ROME, Sept. 21.—Entry of Rumania into the European war is believed imminent. The strictest censorship has been established in that country, but the report has reached here that Germany has acknowledged inability to persuade Rumania to join with the Austrian-German forces and that the German Minister has been recalled from Bucharest. It is believed here Rumania will cast her lot with the Allies because of her chances of acquiring Transylvania, a part of Hungary which is more than half peopled with Rumanians and which she has long coveted. The Rumanian army has been held ready for more than two weeks and military supplies have been requisitioned.

BOURDEAUX, Sept. 21.—The greatest importance is attached by the French Government to the resignation of the Rumanian Cabinet, especially as it coincides with the sending of a mission from that country to confer with the Italian Government. This leads to the belief in the probability that Rumania is only awaiting a favorable opportunity to join with the Allies against Germany and Austria-Hungary. Rumania's attitude is best explained by Mr. Lascari, one of the Rumanian delegates, who is in Rome, and who is reported to have said that while Rumania is neutral at present, the Rumanians cannot remain neutral, especially in cases where they may be able to obtain their national aims. Bulgaria, too, is reported as showing signs of sympathy with Russia and a desire to go to war, as soon as the news of Russian victories was made public many demonstrations against Austria were made. The result of the mission from Rumania is daily being watched with much interest. It is the general opinion among French Government officials that sooner or later the neutral policy of Italy will have to give way to one of action in favor of the Allies, which is reported to be strongly in favor of war. The Balkan States are in sympathy with the Allies and only await a favorable and plausible opportunity to open hostilities against Austria, these heretofore enemies. They already have made a compact to declare for the Allies if Turkey comes to the aid of Germany and Austria. Italy's abandonment of her neutral attitude, it is believed, would induce the Balkan States to immediate declarations of war.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Berlin quotes the Norddeutsche Zeitung as follows regarding the conversations for peace suggested to have taken place: 'According to a report from Washington, the German Ambassador is stated to have declared that Germany was inclined to make peace on a basis which would insure German territory remaining intact. 'Such reports are calculated to give the impression that Germany, notwithstanding the victories of its armies in both the West and East, is exhausted. 'Germany at the moment is not thinking in any way of peace and it may be well to remark that Germany has but one purpose—to fight to the end this war which has been recklessly thrust upon us.'

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RED CROSS DOG SEARCHING FOR WOUNDED

GERMAN ARTILLERY RUSHED TO ANTWERP TO CRUSH BELGIANS

Plan to End Harassing of Flanks—Fortify Line of Retreat to North of Brussels.

OSTEND, Sept. 21.—According to reports received here today 30 German siege guns have arrived at Brussels and are being sent toward Antwerp, the chief Belgian fortress. This indicates that the Germans will attempt to reduce that city and capture the Belgian army. With King Albert's troops harassing the Germans' flank, they have been unable to send their full force to France. In addition to the semicircular line of fortifications to the north of Brussels and Louvain, the German forces have constructed a huge line of fortifications, strengthened by even greater breastworks, from Namur through a line passing across Mons to a point near Valenciennes. Like their northern defensive works, these ramparts are remarkably stout and efficiently guard the lines of communication through Belgium, as well as leaving a road 50 kilometers wide, whereby the northern German armies would be able to regain the Flanders.

It is reported that the Germans are rushing big siege guns forward toward Antwerp from Namur. Your correspondent has received information from two independent sources respecting the prisoners at Mauthausen. In that city 2000 French prisoners are guarded by 20 Germans. The captives are territorial army troops. Seven English prisoners are also among the captives and are carefully guarded by 20 Germans. The Germans fired heavy projectiles into Mauthausen at the rate of 70 a minute. Visitors at the Hotel Metropole, in this city, are taking up a subscription list for the Belgian soldiers. Some remarkable deeds have been revealed by a list of this subscription, or more properly prize list. For instance: The first Belgian soldier to capture a German had received 500 francs and the first to seize a steam gun received 100 francs. Belgium has now enrolled a new army of more than 40,000 volunteers, mostly old soldiers.

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BRIMONT STRATEGIC POINT IN STRUGGLE ALONG AISNE RIVER

Capture of Fortified Hill Would Break von Kluck's Direct Line of Communication With Centre.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICAN BASE DESTROYED, LONDON SAYS

Important Naval and Commercial Centre Shelled by Pegasus. LONDON, Sept. 21.—Great interest was expressed here today in the Admiralty's passing reference, in a report of naval operations in the Indian Ocean to the destruction of the German East African base of Dar-Es-Salaam, near the village of Burgund, near the Sainte Marie Aux Mines, acquired of a boy named Theophile Jazgout if there were any Frenchmen nearby. The young fellow giving a negative response, the Germans advanced and immediately were the object of a vigorous fusillade from a party of French soldiers lodged in many houses. After a smart skirmish the Germans retired and instantly sought out Jazgout and made him a prisoner. Upon being questioned, Jazgout declared frankly he was perfectly well aware of the presence of the French soldiers when he gave them a misleading answer, and had deceived them purposely. Considering that, as a German subject, he had been guilty of an act of high treason, the Germans shot him.

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